

## Anti-DTL antibody

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Cat. No.</b> | ml224502  |
| <b>Package</b>  | 25 µl/100 µl/200 µl                                     |
| <b>Storage</b>  | -20°C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 40% Glycerol |

### Product overview

|                     |                                     |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Description</b>  | Anti-DTL rabbit polyclonal antibody |
| <b>Applications</b> | ELISA, IHC                          |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Fusion protein of human DTL         |
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse                        |
| <b>Content</b>      | 0.3 mg/ml                           |
| <b>Host species</b> | Rabbit                              |
| <b>Ig class</b>     | Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG       |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification       |

### Target information

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>Symbol</b>    | DTL  |
| <b>Full name</b> | denticleless E3 ubiquitin protein ligase homolog |
| <b>Synonyms</b>  | CDT2; RAMP; DCAF2; L2DTL                         |
| <b>Swissprot</b> | Q9NZJ0   |

### Target Background

Substrate-specific adapter of a DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex required for cell cycle control, DNA damage response and translesion DNA synthesis. The DCX(DTL) complex, also named CRL4(CDT2) complex, mediates the polyubiquitination and subsequent degradation of CDT1, CDKN1A/p21(CIP1), FBXO18/FBH1 and KMT5A (PubMed:16861906, PubMed:16949367, PubMed:16964240, PubMed:17085480, PubMed:18703516, PubMed:18794347, PubMed:18794348, PubMed:19332548, PubMed:20129063, PubMed:23478441, PubMed:23478445, PubMed:23677613). CDT1 degradation in response to DNA damage is necessary to ensure proper cell cycle regulation of DNA replication (PubMed:16861906, PubMed:16949367, PubMed:17085480). CDKN1A/p21(CIP1) degradation during S phase or following UV irradiation is essential to control replication licensing (PubMed:18794348, PubMed:19332548). KMT5A degradation is also important for a proper regulation of mechanisms such as TGF-beta signaling, cell cycle progression, DNA repair and cell migration (PubMed:23478445). Most substrates require their interaction with PCNA for their polyubiquitination: substrates interact with PCNA via their PIP-box, and those containing the 'K+4' motif in the PIP box, recruit the DCX(DTL) complex, leading to their degradation. In undamaged proliferating cells, the DCX(DTL) complex also promotes the 'Lys-164' monoubiquitination of PCNA, thereby being involved in PCNA-dependent translesion DNA synthesis (PubMed:20129063, PubMed:23478441, PubMed:23478445, PubMed:23677613).

订购热线: 4008-898-798

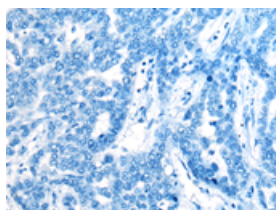
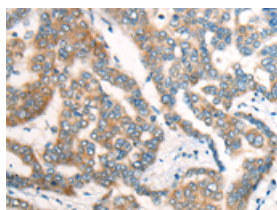
## Applications

### Immunohistochemistry

Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm

Positive control: Human liver cancer

Recommended dilution: 40-200

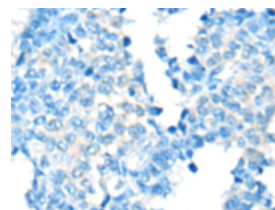
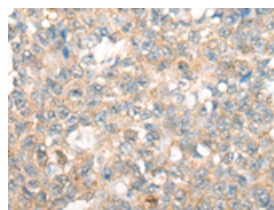


The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using ml224502(DTL Antibody) at dilution 1/60, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification:  $\times 200$ )

Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm

Positive control: Human ovarian cancer

Recommended dilution: 40-200



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human ovarian cancer tissue using ml224502(DTL Antibody) at dilution 1/60, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification:  $\times 200$ )

### ELISA

Recommended dilution: 5000-10000

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